

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY APRIL 19, 1866.

[No. 1579.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a MAR-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

As his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of Old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st of this month,
will be sold, at public vendue, on the pre-
mises, to the highest bidder, for ready money,
ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situated on Gil-
don, between Alfred and Columbus streets, and
on which there is a small wooden building.

WM. MAC CREERY, J. Affirmes of
JAMES H. HOOE, J. J. Gill's estate.

April 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made
by Joseph Neale to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing the payment of a sum of money
therein named, to Peter Sherron, I will expose to
sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town
of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April
next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and
bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes
in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

March 31.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for
sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
50 boxes Beer, 50 boxes Guinns,
500 pieces Yellow Nankens,
In Store.

Imperial, Young Hyson, & T. S.
Hyson Skin, Ruffian and Ravens Duck,
Calk and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger, Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and Spr Candles, of a su-
perior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Tenerife Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500
Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

WILL BE LANDED,

On THURSDAY next,
On Colonel Ramsay's wharf, from on board the
Schooner Hiland, JOHN YEATON, and for
Sale, by

R. Young & W. Yeaton,

55 hogheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molas
400 bags Guadeloupe Green Coffee.

Also in Store,

80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown
Jags Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Futtie, and
500 Spanish Hides.

April 8.
Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

For sale, freight or charter,
To any port in the United States,



The Schooner
WILLIAM AND SUSAN,
Now lying at Merchants wharf,
burthen seven hundred barrels; new
and in good order: for terms apply to Stephen
Moore, or the master on board.

SOLOMON KERWAN.

April 17

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th of April, will be
sold, at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Y. ft, in
Princess Street, between Washington and Co-
lumbus streets,

ALL the PERSONAL ESATE of John
Y. ft, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, three pair of NEW BEL-
LOWS, SMITHS' TOOLS, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 17.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store
next door to Morris's, where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, at very low terms,
15 hogheads first quality Muscovado
Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerans,
afforded.

James Sanderson.

April 9.

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New
York, as a Foreman. A single man would
be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaster Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt.

Lawrason & Fowle,

on said wharf.

March 20.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner
Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants
wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-
sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
London Superfine Cloths
and Cashmeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Molesters, Flo-
rencines,
Imperial, clouded and
white Marfelles,
Toilettes, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk Ho-
sery,
Irish & Flemish Sheet-
ings,
4 & 4 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambric do.

He daily expects an additiona
assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy
CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India
NANKENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, will be sold,
on the premises,
Two Lots or Half Acres of Land,
Situated in the neighborhood of Mr. A. Jamei-
son's, no. 7 and 139, agreeable to the plat of the
town of Alexandria. Terms will be made known
at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 16.

FOR SALE,

For a term of years,
Three young Female Servants,
Accustomed to house work generally.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 7.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landings, for Sale,
65 tons Plaster of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Portland Cement,
6 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagu Cape Madeira Wine.

In STORE,

London Particular,
London and New York Market
Particular and Cargo Tenerife
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Guttrahs
1 bale Fandah Coffas
6 hds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8.

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique
Coffee

20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Oxenbutgs;—
and as usual, a general assortment of the best
Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24.

Clover Seed,

[Warranted of the best quality]
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for
sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, at immedi-
ately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-
ate on St. Asaph street, between King
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Paw-
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand.
Possession will be given on the 15th March.

Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any
person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-
cellent house servant, with her two children;
the one male, the other female.

Jan. 19.

Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES BACON,

A LITTLE GROCERY STORE, on King Street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong.

TEAS,

particularly selected
for
family use.

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,
Bordeaux,
Sherry,
Liquor,
Teneriffe.

WINE.

A genuine Old Port,
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground
Ginger, Baker Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,
Rice, Starch, Fig. blue, Soap, Mould, Dye and
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt, Potash, Potant
Indigo, Athens, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes
in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De-
mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article
in his line—the whole of which have been select-
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.

December 16.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other Ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
street, and daily expects an additional supply in
the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Diffolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the 1st instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 13.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in
Calvert county, State of Maryland,

A MULATTO BOY, by the name of
MELL, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6
inches high, of a serious and likely countenance.

He eloped in company with a negro man of Mr.
Francis Winfield's, of said county, on the 6th
instant, who has a mother living in George-
town. The above lad had on when he went a
wool round country cotton over jacket, a white
Marseilles waistcoat, a reddish cassimere pair of
pantaloons, a fur hat and a pair of old boots, and
has a large scar down his forehead which he re-
ceived by a fall when a child. He was seen on
Monday last crossing over in the ferry boat from
George Town to Alexandria in company with
the said Dick, who is a stout black fellow, with
thick lips and round shoulders. The above re-
ward will be given to any person who secures the
two, so that I get them again, or FIFTEEN
DOLLARS for either.

Daniel Carcaud.

April 14.

All matters of vessels are forewarned
carrying off said negroes.

D. C.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. F. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

(Mr. Sloan's speech concluded.)

Mr. Chairman, believing it my duty to deliver my sentiments in as few words as possible, that other members standing on an equal floor, may have an opportunity to deliver theirs, I shall hasten to a conclusion; at the same time not doubting, that if I was disposed so to do, I could take up the time of the committee as long, and to as little purpose as any member within these walls.

I could, under the pretext of explaining keep the floor two hours and nine minutes, if the chairman did not order me down, which I hope he will if ever I attempt it.

In explaining I could declare that I did not mean to stigmatize a respectable class of citizens with dishonesty, or any other reproachable epithet; and I could, and to supply ears who will get round and evade any regulations or restrictions that can be made, whose interest is their guide, regardless of the peace and interest of the nation in which they reside.

I could declare that I had not insulted the house; but aimed at certain political characters; and in the next breath charge a majority of the same house with having hoodwinked its members, but unable to do so with foreign nations; I again, could charge them with bullying England, and truckling to France, and exclaim, in an imperious tone, this you have done and you know it.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on still further, and assert that the little trifling arguments of my opponents ought to bear no weight, because destitute of reason, that instinct, the guide of the brute creation, was superior to such reason, yet declare, that I meant no insult to their understanding.

I could then, in the prophetic line, inform the committee, that if they offended the British minister, he would immediately put forth his strength, and make the United States feel it; and that although France at present appears friendly, she is like the still hog drinking swill, meditating future evil, and will eventually (if in her power) treat us worse than England.

I could in a few words remove this mighty bugbear that the friends of the resolution have made so much ado about, I mean the impressment of three thousand of our seamen; by informing the committee that it has been the practice of Britain time immemorial; that it has been found indispensably necessary to enable them to man their fleets; that is to say, without these diabolical means, which none but infernal fiends in human shape could even use; they could not so effectually have carried fire and sword, devastation and plunder, to every habitable part of the globe; and thereby so greatly increased the quantum of human misery, and the cries of the widows and fatherless.

I could also, if my conscience would permit, after venting my hatred in the most bitter invectives against the French emperor, that my genius could invent, charging congress with truckling to him; and be stowing on the government of England the highest applause, for their opposition to French tyranny; repeatedly deny being the apologist of Britain; but a subsequent question arises, would the members of this committee subscribe to the truth of such declarations?

But, Mr. Chairman, I will detain the committee no longer with telling them what might be done; but earnestly call their attention to what has been done, to what has been said on this floor—we have been told that France cannot get a pound of coffee, or sugar, from her own islands, except through the medium of American vessels, and that we have a treaty that obliges us to treat them as one of the most favored nations—this raises the curtain, and gives a full and complete view of the whole scene—this explains, in the most clear and explicit manner, the elaborate speech of two hours and forty-eight minutes, and the explanation of two hours and nine minutes. A horn-blow politician may, by this, clearly

discover the intention of the member from Virginia, and Tom, Dick and Harry, if they have only learned the three first letters of the alphabet, may understand his meaning, and why he would prefer an embargo, to even a partial non-importation of British manufactures. It is possible that George the third, that zealous defender of the most holy faith, by whose most gracious orders, the colonies of North America were declared out of this protection; and afterwards his paternal care was further manifested, in burning their towns, murdering their citizens, and causing their prisoners to perish with famine and pestilence, in noisome dungeons, and filthy prison ships. I say it is possible as the precious life of this great benefactor of mankind is yet preserved, and we are told on this floor, remains animated with the same benevolent spirit, fighting the battles of liberty, against Gallic tyranny; if he should fail by land, his pious zeal may induce him once more to resort to his longed-for hope (as he did in the late war with republican France) declare all her ports and her allies in a state of blockade, cover the ocean with his fleets, in order to effect by famine, what he is unable to do by force of arms; in that case an embargo on American vessels would facilitate his purpose. But here let me ask this committee, can the congress of the United States countenance such a procedure? I hope not.

Before I sit down, let me ask the members of this committee, especially you who are the entering groans of your brethren in arms, of your beloved fellow citizens yet vibrates; slain by the murderous hands of the mercenaries of Great Britain; or more barbarously deprived of life, by famine or pestilence; can you while that same monarch reigns, and instead of diminishing, has added to the long and black catalogue of crimes set forth in our declaration of independence, which induced you to risk your lives in opposition to his tyranny; can you with complacency, or any degree of approbation, sit and hear that government who continues her tyranny and injustice to these United States (witness the capture of our vessels and impressment of our seamen) held up by a member on this floor, as the only barrier we have against the tyranny of that nation who in our struggle assisted us with vessels of war, arms, ammunition, men and money; whose soldiers fought by your side, and bled to support American liberty and independence, and whose government continues friendly towards us. I have not, I believe you cannot, your hearts must turn indignant from such language. For my own part, I am free to declare, that since I have had the honor of a seat on this floor, I have heard nothing that has so hurt my feelings.

I have long borne them in silence: I am happy in obtaining a few moments in my plain unlearned way to express them, that this committee, and all the United States may know, that I retain the same abhorrence against British tyranny that I did in the revolutionary war; and also the same love for the liberty and independence of the United States.

Mr. FINDLEY said he had been long in the habit of observing that when a subject was discussed which occasioned numerous arguments the question was often lost sight of. In the heat of debate, instead of the subject before them, the preceding argument became the text to him that replied, and his to the next who took the floor, and so on in succession until some member succeeded in calling the attention of the members to the original subject; though the present question had but a few days engaged the attention of the committee of the whole, yet, in his opinion, on several speakers on the floor had lost sight of it, further than he had formerly observed in so short a time, that he would attempt to draw the attention of the committee from these desultory excursions, which settled no point in debate, and often had no visible connection with it, to the important question they were called upon to decide. That in doing so, he would take no notice of anything that had been offered as argument, which was not necessarily connected with the question. He would neither be the advocate or apologist for any one nation of Europe, nor treat any other nation with irritating contempt. Such language of that kind, as has been used within two days past in this house, ought not to be admitted, unless we are employed in supporting a manifesto to support a declaration of war, and even for that purpose it is inconsistent with national dignity.

He said the subject before the house is a resolution referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, to prohibit all importation of goods

the produce or the manufacture of Britain, or any of the British dominions; not to prevent Britain or her dependencies from receiving supplies of provisions, raw materials, &c. from us. It does not go to prohibit exportation, but even this should not be done without a very sufficient cause.

Two causes are assigned in the preamble to the resolution. First, the impressment of our seamen: Second, commercial aggressions.

Mr. F. asked, was it ever known before in the history of independent nations that any one nation impressed the citizens or subjects of another nation into their fleets to fight against a nation friendly to that from which they had been impressed, and to receive no wages or emolument unless they would enlist, which few of them ever do, except under the lash of the boat-swain; which is done if they appear reluctant to do the meanest drudgery, and who must of necessity hate the nation for which they fought. No, sir, this cannot be shown. The British government has long been in the habit of impressing their own citizens for seamen. In France, we have been lately told in this house, that conscripts are forced to the army. Perhaps the conscripts of France are the same that we have been accustomed to call the classes of militia in this country; but it is of their own citizens; impressments to the navy are a very different thing. It is such an exercise of tyranny that it is hoped will never be exercised in this country; yet still, except in the case of our seamen, it is their own citizens; they do not impress Swedes, Danes, or Prussians.

A man impressed is condemned to a slavery of the worst kind. Slavery for a limited time is a suitable punishment for crimes, but the sentence with us, and in all nations civilized or savage, is decided by known and responsible judges, for the breach of some known law. But, by whom is the sentence of condemnation to slavery passed on our citizens, sailing under the protection of our own flag, chargeable with no crime? Not by a court of justice in any form; not by even an officer of high responsibility, but by some young subaltern of a man of war, which is universally admitted to subject to the most arbitrary species of government existing. No other crime is alleged, to justify the condemnation, but that he speaks the English language, or has become an American citizen, and no other judge but a lieutenant or a midshipman selected for this exertion of tyranny.

We have not long since expressed a just abhorrence of slavery by a very unanimous vote of this house. We have expressed a very commendable sympathy for the untutored sons of Africa, of a different color from ourselves, stolen or forced from their families and all that is dear to them, and shall we make no exertions to protect our citizens from the worst kind of slavery. If the planters of S. Carolina or any other state, where slaves are employed should forcibly take our sons from the plough or other lawful and necessary occupation, and set them to work with other slaves, in raising cotton or rice the outrage would be horrid indeed, but not equal to the impressment of our citizens. The slave to the planter must labor, but he is not obliged to kill those who have given him no provocation, or to be killed himself and he may be found and redeemed. Money redeemed our captives from the Barbary coast, and we felt for them and advanced the price.

There is, sir, another point of view presented in the impressment of our seamen, which ought to address our attention. It is admitted that several thousands of our impressed citizens are on board the British men of war fighting against France; these it is believed are sufficient to man five ships of the line. If by our silence we connive at this, or by the wilful neglect of the use of such peaceable means as are within our power to prevent it, may this not be charged as breach of neutrality, may it not justly be called war in disguise; but I forbear.

Commercial aggressions, such as capturing our merchant ships laden with cargoes of colonial produce purchased in return for the produce of our own country and the property of our own citizens, and condemning contrary to the laws and usages of nations as approved and practised even by the British courts until August last, and openly in her decisions substituting the instructions of the court in place of the law of nations, contrary to her own former practice, by which it is acknowledged by the opposers of the resolution the British courts have already condemned at least six million dollars of the property of our citizens on new principles which not being known to the owners, it was impossible to provide against the events. Though these aggressions have been hitherto principally committed on cargoes of colonial produce, where only we can find a market for the produce of the middle & eastern states,

yet the principles are equally applicable to much of our East India trade, and to the trade with France, Spain and Holland, from which we derive most of the favourable balance of trade, which enables us to discharge the unfavourable balance of the trade with Britain, and the can to apply them without giving notice of her intention at a time when she knows we have the greatest amount of property on the ocean. We cannot admit the plea of necessity as suggested in a well known British pamphlet and advocated without reserve by the gentleman from Virginia. To admit this would justify every possible aggression of the power at war against neutral nations. We make no quarrel in disguise against Britain; we favour her as much as in our neutral station and commercial situation we can do. We bear with aggressions from her that would not be offered or borne with from any other nation. The profits accruing from a favourable commercial balance with other nations is cheerfully thrown into her lap, and if we do not continue to do so, it is her own fault. Justice and policy require that she should do so. Britain pretends no cause of complaint against us. We have readily removed such as she ever had. By pleading necessity the aggression on her part seems to be acknowledged—let her remove the cause.

This question therefore naturally arises, are these wrong; do they not only affect our interest but our national independence? It was confidently expected that to this enquiry every member would answer in the affirmative. One member however has gone far to advocate all the aggressions complained of; no doubt however a great majority of the members are convinced that the impressment, and other aggressions require a remedy, the object of the present deliberation is to discover such measures as will be most expedient not only to correct the evil, but to procure reasonable redress without war.

Mr. F. added, that it was reasonable to expect some diversity of opinion, that such a diversity does exist is evident from the number and variety of the resolutions referred to this committee. Of these some are substitutes for the resolution which is now the subject of debate, they have the same object in view, but vary in the means proposed. Others may be very properly pursued in concurrence with, and in aid of the resolution under debate; for some of these with proper modifications he said he would probably vote. There is certainly a variety of methods in our power, of applying an effectual and at the same time peaceable and permanent corrective of our grounds of complaint. The method proposed in the resolution on the table he thought well calculated to produce the effect; that the discussion of it would at least bring the whole subject into view, and prepare their minds for other resolutions.

Mr. F. said he would perhaps be told that it is a war measure, and as such ought to be avoided. We have been told so already by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) who was up yesterday. Mr. F. said his colleague who introduced the resolution, declared he did not consider it as a war measure, and that he himself was absolutely opposed to war equally with his colleague.

This resolution provisionally proposes terms which it is just and reasonable that Britain should comply with, and which is fully in her power, to prevent the importation of goods the produce and manufacture of the British dominions, until a reasonable accommodation is made by negotiation. It does not go to prevent exportation.

But it may be said, and it is no doubt the opinion of some members, that the subject should at this time be left wholly to negotiation, without being aided by any legislative measure. This is the most important point in view in the subject before us.

(To be continued.)

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 15.

Mr. Tracy moved to postpone the bill to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, for the purpose of considering the following resolution.

Resolved, That in consequence of a more favorable course of conduct on the part of Great Britain, in respect to the disturbance of the trade of the United States; and entertaining a hope that the British ministry lately established will be disposed to a reasonable arrangement of all affairs of difference between the two nations; the senate do hereby postpone the further consideration of the bill entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise," to the first Monday of November next.

On agreeing to this resolution the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Adair, Adams, Hill, house, Logan, Pickering, Plumer, Sumter, Tracy and White, 9.

NAYS: Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Condit, Gailard, Gilman, Howland, Kirt-

chill, Mack
Md. Smith
of Ten. S
Worthingto
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YEAS.
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reapplied to much trade, and to the trade with Holland, from which we derive the balance of trade, which is the unfavourable balance of trade, and the can to apply notice of her intention at a time we have the greatest advantage on the ocean. We cannot possibly as suggested in a well-chosen and advocated without a man from Virginia. To every possible aggression against neutral nations. We are against Britain; we are in our neutral station, and we can do. We hear with that would not be offered or other nation. The profits of our commercial balance cheerfully thrown into her to continue to do so, it is her policy require that she should pretend no cause of complaint. We have readily removed by pleading necessity the cause to be acknowledged.

before naturally arises, are not only affect our interest dependence? It was consistent to this enquiry every member affirmative. One member to advocate all the agents; no doubt however a member are convinced and other aggression re. object of the present deliberation such measures as will be to correct the evil, but it was reasonable to of opinion, that such is evident from the of the resolutions rected. Of these some resolution which is debate, they have the but vary in the means may be very properly ces with, and in aid of debate; for some of difinitions he said he There is certainly in our power, of ap and at the same time ent corrective of our The method prou on the table he to produce the sion of it would at subject into view, for other resolu-

uld perhaps be told e, and as such ought ave been told so al. from Virginia, (Mr. up yesterday. gue who introduced he did not consi, and that he him posed to war equally visionally proposes and reasonable that with, and which is event the importa. lence and manufac. iations, until a rea. is made by nego. to prevent exper-

and it is no doubt bers, that the sub- be left wholly to being aided by any his is the most a the subject be

ued.) ITED STATES,

5, postpone the bill of certain goods, or the purpose of resolution. consequence of a conduct on the respect to the dis- United States; that the British will be disposed of all affairs of no nations; the further consid "an act to certain goods, to the first Mon-

olution the year Adams, Hill-Plumer, Sum-

on, Baldwin, Howland, Kie

chill, MacLay, Mitchell, Moore, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Stone, Thurston, Worthington and Wright, 19.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill; as follows:

YEAS. Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Baldwin, Condit, Gaillard, Gilman, Howland, Kitchell, MacLay, Mitchell, Moore, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Thurston, Worthington and Wright, 19.

NAYS. Messrs. Adair, Hillhouse, Logan, Pickering, Plumer, Stone, Sumter, Tracy and White, 9.

NEW YORK, April 15.

As far as the canvassing of votes for governor has gone in Massachusetts, there appears for Strong 11,390, and for Sullivan 9,935. A gentleman from Boston informs that last year the democratic candidate had 230 votes less, in the same towns from which the above statement is given.

To-morrow we shall publish an address to the citizens of New York, on the subject of fortification. The writer offers a plan for giving security to our persons, houses, shipping, banks, &c. for which he asks 50,000 dollars. This sum, from the remarks which accompany the plan, must be cheap indeed, if it will accomplish the ends mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

OGDEN'S CASE.

We learn by a letter from New York, that the court overruled the plea in abatement of Mr. Ogden's counsel as to the illegality of the testimony submitted to the grand jury, and put the defendants to plead upon the indictments.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

The ship London Packet, Spafford, from Baltimore, for the Mediterranean, with stores for the navy, was cast away on the Wolfe Trap, a few days ago—particulars are not yet received.

April 15.

Arrived, Ich't Federal George, Field, from Boston. On Sunday saw a ship at shore on Smith's Point, with a signal of distress and a Derrick rig, discharging. Spoke a pilot boat afterwards, who had been alongside; informed us, she was the Stapleton, from the City of St. Domingo, for Baltimore. Passed in the Bay, a schooner, Captain Watts, bound to Baltimore, probably the Sally, from St. Jago.

April 16.

Arrived schooner Sally, Watts, 28 days from St. Jago-de-Cuba. Left there 18th March, brig Two Brothers, Chafe, for Baltimore; to sail in 2 days; Sarah and Eliza, Clark, from Marycabo, bound to New York, captured off St. Domingo, and sent in for adjudication; Hiram, Kitchen, Philadelphia; Jefferson, Lewis, do. Elizabeth, Waters, New York; Vigilant, Cloutman, do. schooners Hamlet, Christie, do. Little Edward, Johnson, do. Betsy, Tuttle, Philadelphia, Experiment, Tristram, do. Five Sisters, Brown, Norfolk; James, Taylor, Charleston. The day we came out spoke schooner Montserrat, from Baltimore; and a barque from Philadelphia, bound in. Passed a French privateer with a brig in company, which we took to be her prize; she was pilot boat built, with yellow sides.

In lat. 31, 50, long. 77, spoke an American ship from Glasgow, bound to Charleston; experienced two heavy gales on the coast. Came into the cape too late, and counted 15 sail of ships, brigs and schooners, standing in. Saw a ship in the bay bound up.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) March 27.

We understand that Mr. John Randolph, who was charged with the murder of Mr. M'Nirel, the deputy sheriff, had his trial at the superior court for the county of Burke, on Thursday last, when the following circumstances appeared in evidence:—that the sheriff of Burke county had in his possession a distress warrant, which was directed, or intended to be levied on a negro fellow, belonging to the mother of Randolph, the prisoner, and of which he was apprised, that the sheriff accompanied by his deputy, went into the field where the negro was at work, and where the prisoner was also with his gun, that the negro on seeing the sheriff, ran and placed himself behind the prisoner, who undertook to protect him, and presented his musket at the sheriff, but the deputy being near him, caught hold of the musket, and told the prisoner not to be a fool or offer violence to an officer for doing his duty; that the negro then ran off, and being followed by the officers, the prisoner again presented his gun at the sheriff, who calling to him not to fire, he immediately directed his piece at the deputy sheriff, & with too fatal an effect discharged the contents of it into his body; the deceased immediately called out to the prisoner that he had killed him who replied, that he had told him he would

do so, or words to that effect; the prisoner then went to the deceased and helped him off his horse, and remained with him till assistance was procured; he was then arrested; the deceased died that night; on these facts clearly proved, the jury at near ten o'clock in the evening, after retiring for about five minutes, returned a verdict of guilty; and on Saturday last the awful sentence of death was pronounced against the prisoner, who was directed to be executed between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on Wednesday the 26th instant, and yesterday at about 2 o'clock he was executed accordingly.

At the same court also Absalom Merritt was tried on a charge of killing a negro, by immoderate or improper correction, but there being no evidence of his exercising any extraordinary severity, or of having any malicious intention, the jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and he was burnt in the hand.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, April 19.

A very uncommon mortality has been witnessed the present year in the death of five members of the house of representatives of the state of Massachusetts, viz. Elisha Story, esquire, of Marblehead; Hay Nichols, esquire, of Reading; Jonathan Carver, esquire, of Westford; Thomas Allen, jun. esquire, of Pittsfield; and Christopher Mason, esquire, of Swansey.

TORNADO AT LONDON.

On the 10th January, between four and five o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of London and its vicinity were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by one of the most dreadful tornadoes felt for many years. It is a wonderful coincidence, that scarcely had the body of Lord Nelson reached the admiralty, that a hurricane burst forth only inferior to the one we are describing; and scarcely were his mortal remains deposited in the sacred tomb, and the ceremony of his inhumation finally closed, when the elements were a second time convulsed, and it seemed that the passage of the hero to immortality was to be as much distinguished by storms as the life by which he had merited the palm of glory had been by daring enterprises. The rushing of the wind was dreadful and threatened general destruction; thousands arose from their beds alarmed at so unusual a visitation; the thunder growled, and repeated flashes of lightning, added to the awfulness of the scene; the rain or rather hail, fell in torrents. The mail stage coaches travelling the roads were stationary, for the affrighted horses were unable to move, and the drivers, equally alarmed, obliged to alight. Numerous stacks of chimneys and dilapidated houses, were blown down. Some of the vessels in the river were driven from their moorings, and materially damaged; the ships in the West India docks, sheltered as they are, were much strained by the wind. The lead and copper coverings to the roofs of a number of warehouses were wrenched off, rolled round, and carried to considerable distances. In St. James's Park there are two trees broke asunder, the one of ancient growth, at the bottom of the trunk, and the other, a young tree, and protected by a fence, right in the middle; a third, too vigorous to bend to the blast, is torn up by the roots, and the earth scattered around it. Some trees were also blown down in Hyde Park. The neighborhood of Finsbury square was for a few seconds illuminated with a fiery meteor which made an awful appearance, and very seriously alarmed many of the inhabitants. These are only the partial effects of the tempest, which have come to our knowledge. We anticipate melancholy accounts from the coasts, but hope to heaven our fears may not be realised.

In Senate of the United States.

APRIL 7.

By the House of Delegates.

January 26, 1806.

Mr. Wright communicated the following resolution of the legislature of the state of Maryland.

Resolved, That our senators in the congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to take all legal and necessary steps, to use their utmost exertions as soon as the same is practicable, to obtain an amendment to the federal constitution, so as to authorise and empower the congress of the United States to pass a law whenever they may deem it expedient, to prevent the further importation of slaves from any of the West India islands, from the coast of Africa, or

elsewhere, into the United States, or any part thereof.

Whereupon he submitted the following resolutions for consideration.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid, as a part of the said constitution, to wit:

Resolved, That the migration or importation of slaves into the United States, or any of its territory thereof, be prohibited after the 1st day of January eighteen hundred and eight.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following, though not original rule for calculating interest, may be acceptable on account of its simplicity to many of our readers:

COMMUNICATION.

To THE EDITOR,

Inclosed you have the shortest mode yet discovered, for calculating interest, and although the rules familiar to me, (and perhaps to many persons in large cities) it is not generally known in the country.

Rule to find the interest of any given sum, for any given number of days. Halve the number of days and take the parts of a month, which divided in the sum, will give the interest in cents. Or, halve the sum and divide it by the days and it will show the interest.

Example—What's the interest of 169 dollars 48 cents for 15 days? half of 15 days is 7 1/2 which is 1/4 of a month, 1.4) 849 48

Answers—cents 41 37 100

Or thus, 1.2) 169 48

15 ds. is 1.2 mo.) 84 74

Cents 41 37 100

In the same manner may the interest for any given number of months be ascertained, viz. By halving the number of months multiplying the sum by the half and divided by 100.

Example—What's the interest on 169 dolls. 48 cts. for 18 months?

169 48 Or for 9 months 12 of 18 is 9 169 48

Cents 1525 32 100

677 92

84 74

Interest on 169 1/2 for 6 months: 3 is the half.

5) 84 74

169 48

1) 99 Au. 5 1/2 11 34 88 100

12

11 97

4

5) 88

100

FRESHENING SALT PROVISIONS.

In my passages on the Chesapeake, I observed my skipper would sometimes slice salted barrel pork, and in a few minutes freshen the slices in a frying pan, and then boil them for his dinner. The pork slices were put into fresh cold water in a frying pan, and held over the fire till the water began to simmer (never suffering it to boil in the least). This water was then thrown away, and other cold fresh water was put into a pot together with the slices of pork. They were then boiled till enough. This was applied in my family, to freshening salt fish; especially cod sounds; and it answered admirably. Sometimes they were so overfished, that it was necessary to eat salt with them.

[Bordley's Husbandry.]

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act to remove nuisances, preserve the health of the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria in Council assembled, That the ninth section of the above recited act be repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof.

Section 9. That it shall be the duty of every person on whose property there may be anyunken place containing stagnant water, or other nuisance, to fill up or drain the same, or to remove such nuisance. When the property on which such unken place containing stagnant water or other nuisance, belongs to a person residing out of the Corporation, the occupier shall remove the same, and when it is not removed by him, he, or they, or they, may deduct the expense of removal, from any rents which may be then due, or thereafter become due. Any person who shall neglect to drain or fill up such

unken place, or remove such nuisance as aforesaid, within the period of three days after the expiration of the time limited by order of Council for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence, and the superintendent of police shall immediately proceed to fill up, or drain, or otherwise remove the same at the expense of the Corporation; the amount of expense so incurred shall be recovered from the delinquent in the manner prescribed for the recovery of other public claims. Provided that no order of Council shall be necessary to fill up or drain any unken place containing stagnant water, or for the removal of any other nuisance where, in the opinion of the superintendent, the expense of the operation will not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, but he shall forthwith proceed, after reasonable notice given, to fill up or drain or remove the same. And provided also, that in case the proprietor of such property is aforesaid does not live within the limits of the Corporation, and there be no occupier thereof resident in the town. Reasonable and timely notice shall, in such case, be given through the medium of the Alexandria newspapers.

Passed in common council the 14th day of

April, 1806.

JAMES H. HOOE, president.

Approved the 10th of April, 1806.

JONAH THOMPSON, Mayor.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d. Loaf to weigh 17 ounces.

JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

April 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Merchants wharf, on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, the cargo of the brig Waltham, captain Crouch, just arrived from Sicily and Leghorn, consisting of

16 pipes Sicily Madeira
20 do. Cordia Wine
40 bds. Claret
20 boxes
20 half chests } Lucas Oil in bottles and flasks
100 boxes Muscovado Raisins
20 trunks do.
4 boxes Mens' Chip Hats covered with silk
24 Marble Chimney Pieces
210 Marble Mortars from gallons downwards
5 dozen Chairs
1500 bushels Salt suitable for the fisheries.
The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, and the terms will then be made known.

April 20

Five hundred dollars reward.

FLED from the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday night, the 18th of March last, GERARD VON HARTEN, a merchant, and partner in the firm of Kenter and Von Harten of that place. Some short time previous to his flight he forged promissory notes, to a very large amount, on twenty eight of which forged notes (amounting to forty thousand dollars) twenty-eight indictments have been found against him, in the criminal court of Baltimore county.

GERARD VON HARTEN is a middle-sized man, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 32 years of age, he has a round and regularly featured face, of fair complexion, with full red cheeks, and is slightly pitted with the small pox, his eyes are rather small, and of a dark hazel color, his mouth small with a good set of teeth; his hair is dark or chestnut colored, and is cropped short. He is a native of Germany, and retains much of the Dutch accent in speaking English, which he articulates slowly, and with a little lisp.

When he left Baltimore, he travelled leisurely through Virginia, collecting his debts in Fredericksburg, Richmond and other parts of the State, and about the first of April was seen at Stanton, near which place he is supposed to have perpetrated a person apprehending JACOB VON HARTEN, and lodging him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to punishment for the Forgeries lately committed by him in Baltimore, and giving notice thereof to the subscribers, in said city, shall receive the above reward.

Samuel McKim and

Jeremiah Sullivan.

N. B. Having debts due to him in Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia, should he leave Virginia, will probably visit one of these States.

Editors of papers throughout the United States will render a service to the commercial world by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Baltimore, April 17. [19] d

PUBLIC SALE.

Wine, Lemons, Almonds, &c.

ON MONDAY.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, from on board the brig Maria, captain Crew, just arrived from Lisbon, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, A few thousand bushels of SALT, suitable for the fisheries

LEMONS in boxes
A few qr. casks of dry Lisbon and Bucellas WINES
SWEET ORANGES in boxes
ALMONDS, WALNUTS
FIGS, FLOOR CARPETS for summer, and
A few nests of BASKETS

April 18

American

Book

JOHN WATTS
Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,
White and brown Tickerburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Plaitias
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and Shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Daper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cullinere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambric Mullins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Lino Shades and D'Argyona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lows
Garrahs, Cossacs, and Baftas
Welsh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4. 20

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiment—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.
B. DADE.
February 7. 20

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg, and the Carolina's. The back road from the city of Washington to the southern States also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store. There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only. The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.
Bertand Ewell.
February 17. 20

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will carry on the business of making and repairing Instruments, and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte, 2 00
Do. Harpsichord, 2 00
If quilling do. 5 00
Square Pianos, (imported) 1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture, 1 00
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—extra charge.
If called on to go in the country—additional charge, according to the time and distance.
As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.
John Sellers.
March 8. 23

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.
Nicholas Vofs.
February 10. 20

A few copies of the American Denier may be had at the Book of Robert Gray.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from *Thomas H. Rawson* to the subscribers, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Rawson to Daniel M. Carty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,
TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
ADJOINING EACH OTHER,
Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Potomac Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.
Doddridge Pitt Chichester.
March 28. 20

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & Co. late of the city of Alexandria, having been heretofore dissolved, all persons having any demand against said company are requested to present the same to Mr. William Barileman, of the same place, who will forward them to the subscribers for settlement.
MANAEN BULL,
(for self)
ROBERT LEMON, &
SETH GRIFFITH,
Laurel (Del.) Feb. 24. 1866. [Ap. 2.] 20

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing
ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansions, House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthfulness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country. Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's county, Maryland.
John Carlyle Herbert.
January 16. 20

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.
William Deneale.
Fairfax County, March 8. 20

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell and Denney*, as well as *Denney and Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indifferently.
Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.
Edmund Denney.
January 30. 20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John Tucker. As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.
Stephen Cooke.
I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of February 1865.
NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.
October 1, 1865. (Dec. 10.) 20

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTON AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)
A new edition with modern improvements on the
ART OF COOKERY,
MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By MRS. GLASS.
1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be seen up to table.
2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassées, Ragouts, Pickings, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.
There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1864, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.
December 20. 20

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST,
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the Spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Colic, Constipation, Female complaints, &c.*
The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.
A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 40 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.
The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colic and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.
For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is nearly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.
A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops.
For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.
Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,
A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.
A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.
March 27. 20

For Notice, THE SLOOP REGULATOR.



Burthen about 73 tons, with excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail for the 23d instant. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, lying at M. Leary's wharf.

Jacob Akins. 23

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *MacLeod & Lumsdon*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.
Daniel Macleod,
John Lumsdon.
March 21. 20

DANIEL MACLEOD, PAINTER.

Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumsdon formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamieson, King Street; where he carries on the Sign, Transparencies, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Framing, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Malonic Aprons, Colours for Regiments, Marbling and all kinds of Wood imitations.
Also has for Sale,
Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.
March 21. 20

REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,
HAD removed to the lower end of King Street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.
March 21. 20

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.
THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal Street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Lowell; where he intends carrying on the Loaf-Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present affize of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs.—10 cent loaf, 2 1/2 lbs.—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs.—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb.—made of choice superfine flour.
Edward Lee.
March 19. 20

FOR SALE,
1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; tobacco-house and several other out houses.
The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.
Benjamin Dulany.
March 26. 20

A young Lad of good moral and reputable connections, that can write a tolerable hand, and understands accounts, may meet with an eligible situation to be instructed in mercantile transactions, and have his board, lodging, washing, and cloathing found him. For further information
Apply to the Printer.
April 12. 20

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

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BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.